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ANALISIS BIAYA PENYAKIT STROKE HEMORAGIK DENGAN PENYAKIT PENYERTA DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSI SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG TAHUN 2018

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stroke merupakan penyebab kematian dan kecacatan terbesar ketiga di dunia setelah jantung koroner dan kanker. Tingginya biaya yang diperlukan untuk pasien stroke Hemoragik, mendorong upaya untuk melakukan evaluasi bentuk analisis biaya penyakit. Biaya merupakan faktor penting yang harus diperhatikan dalam pelayanan kesehatan. Biaya yang dikeluarkan dianalisis berdasarkan ilmu farmakoekonomi menggunakan *cost analisis metode*. Diantara komponen biaya medik langsung tiap kelas, biaya pelayanan farmasi merupakan komponen biaya paling besar. Tujuan penelitian menganalisa biaya medik langsung penyakit stroke hemoragik di RSI Sultan Agung Semarang tahun 2018. **Metode:** Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode deskriptif-retrospektif. Data diambil menggunakan teknik total sampling dengan jumlah pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi eksklusi sebanyak 25 pasien.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian total biaya medik langsung penyakit stroke hemoragik sebesar Rp.8.823.700 dengan komponen biaya yaitu biaya kunjungan dokter Rp.597.200, sewa kamar Rp.1.799.000, tes laboratorium Rp.1.679.200, pelayanan farmasi Rp.3.581.180, pendaftaran Rp.18.000, IGD Rp.403.080, dan biaya tindakan medik Rp.746.040. Penyusun biaya tertinggi berasal dari biaya pelayanan farmasi yang meliputi obat-obatan dan alat kesehatan. Tingginya biaya pelayanan farmasi disebabkan karena penggunaan obat paten dan generik yang berbeda setiap kelasnya, serta penyakit penyerta yang diderita pasien.

Simpulan: Komponen biaya terbesar yaitu biaya pelayanan farmasi, dan komponen biaya terkecil yaitu biaya pendaftaran.

Kata Kunci: Stroke Hemoragik, analisis biaya, penyakit penyerta

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THE COST ANALYSIS OF HEMORAGICAL STROKE DISEASE WITH COMORBITIES IN INPATIENTS AT SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL SEMARANG IN THE PERIOD 2018

ABSTRACT

Background: Stroke is the third largest cause of death and disability in the world after coronary heart disease and cancer. The high costs required for hemorrhagic stroke patients, prompting efforts to evaluate the form of disease cost analysis. Cost is an important factor that must be considered in health care. Costs incurred are analyzed based on pharmacology using the cost analysis method. Among the direct medical costs component of each class, pharmaceutical service costs are the largest cost component. The purpose of this study was to analyze the direct medical costs of hemorrhagic stroke at Sultan Agung Hospital, Semarang in 2018.

Method: This research was conducted using descriptive-retrospective method. Data were taken using a total sampling technique with 25 patients fulfilling the exclusion inclusion criteria.

Results: The results of the total direct medical costs for hemorrhagic stroke were Rp.8,823,700 with the cost component of the doctor visiting fee of Rp.597,200, room rental of Rp.1,799,000, laboratory tests Rp.1,679,200, pharmaceutical services Rp.3,581,180, registration Rp.18,000, emergency room Rp.403,080, and medical treatment costs Rp.746,040. The highest cost is derived from the cost of pharmaceutical services which includes medicines and medical devices. The high cost of pharmaceutical services is due to the use of different patent and generic drugs each class, as well as comorbidities suffered by patients.

Conclusion: The biggest cost component is pharmaceutical service costs, and the smallest cost component is the registration fee.

Keywords: Hemorrhagic stroke, cost analysis, comorbidities